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## Select Poetry.

### The Carver and the Caliph.

BY AUSTIN DOBSON.

[We lay our story in the East.  
Because 'tis Eastern? Not the least.  
We place it there because we fear  
To bring its parable too near,  
And touch with an unguarded hand  
Our dear, confiding native land.]

A certain Caliph, in the days  
The race affected vagrant ways,  
And prowled at eve for good or bad  
In lanes and alleys of Bagdad,  
Once found, at edge of the bazaar,  
E'en where the poorest workers are,  
A Carver.

Fair his work and fine  
With mysteries of interlaced design,  
And shapes of shut significance  
To sight but an unnoted glance—  
The dreams and visions that grow plain  
In darkened chambers of the brain.

But all day busily he wrought  
From dawn to eve, and no one bought;  
Save when some Jew with look askant,  
Or keen-eyed Greek from the Lavant,  
Would pause awhile—depreciate—  
Then buy a month's work by the weight,  
Bearing it swiftly over seas  
To garnish rich men's treasures.

And now for long none bought at all,  
So he lay sullen in his stall.  
Him thus withdrawn the Caliph found,  
And smote his staff upon the ground—

"Ho, there, within! Hast wares to sell?  
Or slumbers'st, having dined too well?"  
"Dined," quoth the man, with angry eyes,  
"How should I dine when no one buys?"

"Nay," says the other, answering low,  
"Nay, I but jested. Is it so?"  
Take, then, this coin, but take beside  
A counsel, friend, thou hast not tried.

This craft of thine, the mart to suit,  
Is too refined—remote—minute;  
These small ereceptions can but fail;  
'Twere best to work on larger scale,

And rather choose such themes as wear  
More of earth and less of air.  
The fisherman that hauls his net—  
The merchant in the market set—

The couriers posting in the street,  
The gossips as they pass and greet—  
These things are plain to all men's eyes,  
Therefore with these they sympathize.

Further (neglect not this advice!)  
Be sure to ask three times the price."

The Carver sadly shook his head;  
He knew 'twas truth the Caliph said.  
From that day forth his work was planned  
So that the world might understand.

He carved it deeper and more plain;  
He carved it thrice as large again;  
He sold it, too, for thrice the cost;  
—Ah, but the artist that was lost!

—The Cornhill Magazine.

## Select Miscellany.

### AN ABUSED PERSON.

In his speech at St. Albans, Vt. last Thursday, Vice-President Wheeler said:

With all the boasted freedom of the good old Green Mountain State, there is one man here today under duress, and I am that man, and the despoiler of my freedom is your ex-Governor, surnamed Smith. With a merely colorable warrant of authority, he has caused my presence here today to be advertised, well knowing that I would not dare to turn my back upon my old boyhood home, just over the eastern hills which skirt your beautiful town. The Governor called at my house at Malone a few days since, and spoke of this meeting. He said that he had already engaged all the oratorical ability that was necessary; that nothing could be, or would be expected of me in that line; that he simply wanted something in the way of a side-show, and as I had been traveling in that capacity with the Administration for the last four years, he thought I would just fill the bill. A complimentary and plain-spoken man, this Governor of yours. He forgot that John Adams, our first Vice-President, in his inaugural address in 1789, said, in identical words, that the Vice-Presidency was a 'respectable situation,' adding that he was 'unaccustomed' to refuse any

public service, however dangerous to his reputation or disproportionate to his talents. These words of Mr. Adams have been wonderfully comforting to me during my official term, particularly those declaring the Vice-Presidency a 'respectable situation.' My shrunken and attenuated frame shows you how onerous have been my official duties, confined merely to keeping the obstreperous Senators from Vermont in order in the Senate chamber. But the Vice-Presidency has its trials. The great trial is in attending church, my lifetime habit, learned here in New England. Where taught to find consolation, I go away, too often, with my spirituality greatly soiled. To hear the ministers pray in town for the President, his Cabinet, both houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, the Governors and Legislatures of all the States, and every individual heathen from Greenland's icy mountain to India's coral strand, and to find myself wholly left out gives the man of sin the advantage of the upper dog in the fight. On one of the occasions in Washington, when just this thing happened, as I passed out of church my old friend Shellabarger, of Ohio, locking arms with me, said: 'Wheeler, the minister was pretty hard on you this morning.' 'Yes,' said I, 'when a man is rated below the untutored savage, who strolls in breech-clout along where "Africa's sunny fountains roll down their golden sands," and is past praying for, he is in a tight place.' But I afterwards found consolation, and I am quite confident it came from your Senator Edmunds, who said to me in learning my trials: 'You don't need the prayers, and the other fellows do, and that probably was the view the minister took of it.' While I had a lingering fear that the congregation did not accept this theory, and I concluded to comfort myself with it, and have come to have absolute faith in it. From that time Mr. Edmunds has grown wonderfully in my estimation, and I regard him as eminent in psychology as in statesmanship. And of your illustrious Senator, in passing I have to say that with ability as towering as his own mountains and character as pure as the breezes which come from them, a nation proud of its imperial statesmen will not permit Vermont alone to monopolize his reputation. The Vice-Presidency is a place of 'Great Expectations,' rarely, alas! realized. It is getting late for me to look for the occupation of the mansion, coveted I fear by some more than the heavenly mansion—I mean the White House. While I have wasted away, like Tanner, in my starved expectations, the President, with all the cares of his great office, has actually increased his avoirdupois, and to-day there walks in all this broad land no sturdier specimen of physical and intellectual manhood than he. And he is going into retirement on the 4th day of March next, with an eye undimmed in its lustre, which can look back upon fifty millions of happy, prosperous people, at peace at home and abroad, whom he has led out of the morass of shifting, uncertain values to the solid standard ground of the world; and whom he has lifted out of the depths of financial depression to the heights of universal prosperity. He can look back upon a Constitution suc-

cessfully defended against every assault, open or covert; upon every prerogative of his great office jealously maintained; upon a national financial battle, impregnable in its integrity and challenging the admiration of the world; upon an Administration untarnished by a single stain and unrivaled in the history of the government for patriotism, good sense and official cleanliness. Like Duncan, President Hayes

'Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been  
So clear in his great office.'

And just where he drops the government reins, they are to be taken up by another of like patriotic, sturdy mold. And let it not be forgotten that both of these men came out of New England loins.

### Platform of the Republican Party of Arizona.

The following platform and resolutions were adopted by the Republican Convention at Phoenix, August 23d, 1880:

Resolved: By the Republicans of Arizona, in Convention assembled:

That we heartily endorse the platform and principles of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, June 2d, 1880; and fully approve the nominees of that convention, and regret our inability to support them at the ballot box, because of our residence in a Territory instead of the Union.

That it is desirable and of the utmost importance that our delegate in Congress be a man of sound judgment, of thoroughly Republican principles and of personal integrity, and one who is practically and earnestly identified with the material interests of Arizona, and one, moreover, who will faithfully and zealously give the time for which he shall have been elected to the discharge of the duties of his high office, and in laboring for the best interests of the whole people of this Territory.

That we place ourselves on record against the granting of any subsidies, or rights, or franchises to corporations or individuals for any purpose whatever, by the Legislature of this Territory, upon which the taxpayers shall not have had the opportunity of voting directly, yes or no.

That we are in favor of the following principles, and urge that they may be adopted as the ruling policies of the Government:

All reasonable aid to internal improvements; and the erection of public buildings in our Territory.

Popular education, as a sure means of preserving, in fact, the institutions and safeguards of the Republic, and to that end the public schools must be kept free from sectarian domination, and political interferences, so that the children of all creeds and political opinions may meet on neutral ground and obtain an education to enable them to become useful, intelligent citizens.

Security of person under our flag to adopted, as well as native-born, citizens, both at home and abroad.

The prohibition of Chinese immigration or importation, by all lawful means.

Constant vigilance to preserve and guarantee to every citizen a free press, free ballot, free speech, and the utmost freedom of individual action, consistent with the

common good, as the best means of diffusing the average intelligence which is the surest foundation and maintenance of the Republic.

Resolved: That we congratulate the people of all sections of the Territory upon the manifest disposition that exists to ignore all sectional feeling.

Resolved: That we believe in an economical administration of Territorial and county affairs, and that all public officers should be held to a strict accountability.

Resolved: That we pledge ourselves, and request our Delegate in Congress, to use all reasonable means to induce the Government to establish an assay office in this Territory.

Resolved: That we recommend a thorough and harmonious union of the Republicans in all parts of the Territory, and, in furtherance of that object, the formation of Republican clubs in every precinct.

Resolved: That we congratulate the people upon the unparalleled prosperity of the whole country.

CLARK CHURCHILL,  
Chairman.

### The Coming Exodus of Nations.

Improved transportation has transformed the business of the world, and will continue to work magical results. In a few years the Pacific Coast will be closely connected with the East and Europe by the Canada Railway and a branch from the Union Pacific Railway, the Northern Pacific, the Boston Pacific and the Southern Pacific. These competing lines will carry passengers at very low rates, looking for future returns from the industries of the country. Even now there are not less than 50,000,000 of discontented people of Great Britain and Europe looking for an opportunity to escape the heavy burdens of their present condition, and these will flock to the Pacific coast as soon as the roads named are finished. From British Columbia to Mexico there will be perfect flood of immigration, and we may feel perfectly certain that a very large proportion of this great influx will arrive within twenty years. The time is not far distant, therefore, when the population of this coast will outnumber that of the Atlantic States. In satisfying our own minds upon this subject only three factors need be considered: First, the people of the older countries are in great distress, and we know that they will seek relief by immigration as soon as possible; secondly, the lands of the Pacific Coast are the best in the world, and they are open to settlement by all who choose to come, and the industrious and economical people of Europe can in five years establish comfortable homes, in good climates, where they will be exempt from the miseries that now crush them; thirdly, cheap transportation will be abundant, and millions can be transferred from their homes in Europe with comparatively little discomfort. In view of these facts we are justified in looking forward to a speedy influx of population, that will surpass anything that has been hitherto dreamed of; and these considerations should give tone to the statesmanship of this coast.—[S. F. Post.

That was an irreverent parrot who, on the entrance of Emperor William to the art exhibition at Dusseldorf, remarked, "Oh, my God! how thirsty I am!"

Over three tons of specimens from over 500 mines in Arizona will be placed on exhibition at the State Fair in Sacramento.

### The New Census.

A Washington special to the New York "World," speaking of the Congressional representation under the new census, gives the following as a probable result:

The effect would be with reference to New York to lessen the number of representative from 35 to 33; Pennsylvania would drop from 27 to 26; Ohio would lose one, making her representation 19; Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont each one, and Indiana, Alabama and Tennessee each one—a total loss of 10.

Minnesota and Nebraska would each gain 2; Kansas, 3; Texas, 4; and Michigan, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, and California each one—a total gain of 17.

The other States would neither gain or lose. Placing the gains in Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan and California, (in all 9) against the losses of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Indiana, (in all, 8) it would leave for the North and West a net gain of one.

Placing the gains of Texas, Missouri, Virginia and West Virginia against the losses of Alabama and Tennessee, (each one,) it would leave the South a net gain of 6, and give the House 300 members. Carrying this comparison to cover the present political status of the States named, and omitting New York and Indiana doubtful, the states ordinarily classed as Republican would have a net gain of four and those classed as Democratic a net gain of six. This might not mean an increase in the Democratic majority, for so far from that, that majority might be wiped out in spite of the showing, but it would simply mean that the states now considered Democratic would gain two more members than those now considered Republican.

He was a brand new office boy, young, pretty faced, with golden ringlets and blue eyes. Just such a boy as one would imagine would be taken out of the trundle-bed in the middle of the night and transported beyond the stars. The first day he glanced over the library in the editorial room, became acquainted with everybody, knew all the printers, and went home in the evening as happy and cheery as a sunbeam. The next day he appeared, leaned out of the back window, exasperated on a bald-headed printer's pate, tied the cat up by the tail in the hallway, had four fights with another boy, borrowed two dollars from an occupant of the building, saying his mother was dead, collected his two days' pay from the cashier, hit the janitor with a broomstick, pawned a coat belonging to a member of the editorial staff, wrenched the knobs off the doors, upset the ice-cooler, pried three galleys of type, and smashed his finger in the small press. On the third day a note was received, saying: "My Mother do not want I to work in such a dull place. She says I would make a Good preacher, so Do I. My finger is better, gone flashin. Yours Till Deth do Yank us."—Boston Courier.

A Boston man permitted his wife to obtain a divorce from him on the ground of cruelty. She married another man, who paid the first husband \$1,000.